

SKAKO CONCRETE A/S

Bygmestervej 2
5600 Faaborg

Annual report
1 January 2016 - 31 December 2016

**The annual report has been presented and
approved on the company's general meeting the**

22/03/2017

**Kaare Vagner Jensen
Chairman of general meeting**

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Company information

Reporting company SKAKO CONCRETE A/S

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5600 Faaborg

Phone number: 63616100

e-mail: skakoconcrete.dk@skako.com

CVR-nr: 64427512

Reporting period: 01/01/2016 - 31/12/2016

Auditor

PricewaterhouseCoopers Statsautoriseret Revisionspartnerselskab

Rytterkasernen 21

5000 Odense C

DK Denmark

CVR-nr: 33771231

P-number: 1016976276

Statement by Management

The Executive Board and Board of Directors have today considered and adopted the Annual Report of SKAKO Concrete A/S for the financial year 1 January - 31 December 2016.

The Annual Report is prepared in accordance with the Danish Financial Statements Act.

In our opinion the Financial Statements give a true and fair view of the financial position at 31 December 2016 of the Company and of the results of the Company operations and cash flows for 2016.

We recommend that the Annual Report be adopted at the Annual General Meeting.

Faaborg, the 22/03/2017

Management

Søren Pedersen
Managing Director

Board of directors

Kaare Vagner Jensen
Chairman

Christian Herskind Jørgensen
Vice Chairman

Henrik Lind
Board Member

Jens Wittrup Willumsen
Board Member

Jørgen Jensen
Board Member

Mogens Schou Larsen
Board Member

The independent auditor's report on financial statements

To the Shareholders of SKAKO Concrete A/S

Opinion

In our opinion, the Financial Statements give a true and fair view of the financial position of the Company at 31 December 2016, and of the results of the Company's operations for the financial year 1 January - 31 December 2016 in accordance with the Danish Financial Statements Act.

We have audited the Financial Statements of SKAKO Concrete A/S for the financial year 1 January - 31 December 2016, which comprise income statement, balance sheet, statement of changes in equity and notes, including a summary of significant accounting policies ("financial statements").

Basis for opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (ISAs) and the additional requirements applicable in Denmark. Our responsibilities under those standards and requirements are further described in the Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements section of our report. We are independent of the Company in accordance with the International Ethics Standards Board for Accountants' Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants (IESBA Code) and the additional requirements applicable in Denmark, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Responsibilities of management for the financial statements

Management is responsible for the preparation of Financial Statements that give a true and fair view in accordance with the Danish Financial Statements Act, and for such internal control as Management determines is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the financial statements, Management is responsible for assessing the Company's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting in preparing the financial statements unless Management either intends to liquidate the Company or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

Auditor's responsibility

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with ISAs and the additional requirements applicable in Denmark will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these financial statements.

As part of an audit conducted in accordance with ISAs and the additional requirements applicable in Denmark, we exercise professional judgment and maintain professional skepticism throughout the audit. We also:

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or

error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.

- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Company's internal control.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by Management.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of Management's use of the going concern basis of accounting in preparing the financial statements and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Company to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and contents of the financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that gives a true and fair view.

We communicate with those charged with governance regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that we identify during our audit.

Statement on the management's review

Management is responsible for Management's Review.

Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover Management's Review, and we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

In connection with our audit of the financial statements, our responsibility is to read Management's Review and, in doing so, consider whether Management's Review is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or our knowledge obtained during the audit, or otherwise appears to be materially misstated.

Moreover, it is our responsibility to consider whether Management's Review provides the information required under the Danish Financial Statements Act.

Based on the work we have performed, in our view, Management's Review is in accordance with the Financial Statements and has been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Danish Financial Statements Act. We did not identify any material misstatement in Management's Review.

Odense, 22/03/2017

Line Hedam
State Authorised Public Accountant
PricewaterhouseCoopers Statsautoriseret Revisionspartnerselskab
CVR: 33771231

Management's Review

SKAKO Concrete develops, designs and sells a versatile high-end product range of all types of concrete batching plants for ready-mix, precast and jobsite plants. Our main focus is on plant sales with a strong after sales division.

The products are based on own developed technology.

The main markets are EU, North America and the Middle East. We have strong focus on obtaining higher market share on existing markets without increasing the risk profile on the orders.

The Company has a branch in Great Britain, which performs the sales activities in Great Britain.

The Company's total revenue amounted to DKK 112,3m in 2016 (2015: DKK 115,1m) and profit for the year was DKK 17,3m compared to DKK 14,2m in 2015.

The profit for the year is in line with managements expectations for 2016. The Company expect a similar result for 2017.

Total equity amounted to DKK 118,6m (2015: DKK 101,7m) and total assets was DKK 170,6m.

Key figures, DKK	2016	2015	2014	2013	2012
Revenue	112.303.599	115.100.250	129.662.614	121.143.000	119.670.000
Gross profit	17.864.515	23.569.681	15.562.703	9.996.550	12.932.000
Operating profit (EBIT)	-257.551	7.560.072	-9.302.839	-12.255.000	-4.191.000
Net financial items	372.719	2.911.876	1.030.441	-1.059.224	-1.837.000
Profit for the year	17.296.449	14.162.195	-5.587.600	-7.517.054	6.819.000
Investment in tangible assets	141.000	0	323.000	483.000	0
Total assets	170.571.508	149.122.172	119.874.005	142.833.656	147.225.000
Equity	118.625.339	101.717.009	78.179.808	83.275.768	90.979.000

Financial ratios

Gross profit margin	15,9%	20,5%	12,0%	8,3%	10,8%
Profit margin (EBIT margin)	-0,2%	6,6%	-7,2%	-10,1%	-3,5%

Gross profit margin

Gross profit*100 / Revenue

Profit margin (EBIT margin)

Operating profit*100 / Revenue

Events after the balance sheet date

There have been no events that materially affect the assessment of this Annual Report 2016 after the balance sheet date and up to today.

Accounting Policies

The annual report has been prepared in accordance with the regulation applying to Reporting class C, medium-size enterprise.

Financial Statements for 2016 are presented in DKK.

Consolidated financial statements

With reference to section 112 of the Danish Financial Statements Act, no consolidated financial statements are prepared.

Cash Flow Statement

With reference to section 86 (4) of the Danish Financial Statements Act, no cash flow statement is prepared.

Recognition and measurement

Revenues are recognized in the income statement as earned. Furthermore, value adjustments of financial assets and liabilities measured at fair value or amortized cost are recognized. Moreover, all expenses incurred to achieve the earnings for the year are recognized in the income statement, including depreciation, amortization, impairment losses and provisions as well as reversals due to changed accounting estimates of amounts that have previously been recognized in the income statement.

Assets are recognized in the balance sheet when it is probable that future economic benefits attributable to the asset will flow to the Company, and the value of the asset can be measured reliably.

Liabilities are recognized in the balance sheet when it is probable that future economic benefits will flow out of the Company, and the value of the liability can be measured reliably.

Assets and liabilities are initially measured at cost. Subsequently, assets and liabilities are measured as described for each item below.

Recognition and measurement take into account predictable losses and risks occurring before the presentation of the Annual Report which confirm or invalidate affairs and conditions existing at the balance sheet date.

Leases

Leasing contracts are considered operating leases. Payments made under operating leases are recognized in the income statement on a straight line basis over the lease term.

Translation policies

Transactions in foreign currencies are translated at the exchange rates at the dates of transaction. Exchange differences arising due to differences between the transaction date rates and the rates at the dates of payment are recognized in financial income and expenses in the income statement. Where foreign exchange transactions are considered hedging of future cash flows, the value adjustments are recognized directly in equity.

Receivables, payables and other monetary items in foreign currencies that have not been settled at the balance sheet date are translated at the exchange rates at the balance sheet date. Any differences between the exchange rates at the balance sheet date and the rates at the time when the receivable or the debt arose are recognized in financial income and expenses in the income statement.

Fixed assets acquired in foreign currencies are measured at the transaction date rates.

Hedge accounting

Changes in the fair values of derivative financial instruments that are designated and qualify as hedges of expected future transactions are recognized in retained earnings under equity as regards the effective portion of the hedge. The ineffective portion is recognized in the income statement. If the hedged transaction results in an asset or a liability, the amount deferred in equity is transferred from equity and recognized in the cost of the asset or the liability, respectively. If the hedged transaction results in an income or an expense, the amount deferred in equity is transferred from equity to the income statement in the period in which the hedged transaction is recognized. The amount is recognized in the same item as the hedged transaction.

Income Statement

Gross profit/loss

With reference to section 32 of the Danish Financial Statements Act, revenue has not been disclosed in the Annual Report.

Revenue

Revenue from the sale of goods is recognized when the risks and rewards relating to the goods sold have been transferred to the purchaser, the revenue can be measured reliably and it is probable that the economic benefits relating to the sale will flow to the Company.

Contract work in progress (construction contracts) is recognized at the rate of completion, which means that revenue equals the selling price of the work completed for the year (percentage of completion method). This method is applied when total revenues and expenses in respect of the contract and the stage of completion at the balance sheet date can be measured reliably, and it is probable that the economic benefits, including payments, will flow to the Company. The stage of completion is determined on the basis of the ratio between the expenses incurred and the total expected expenses of the contract.

Revenue is measured at the consideration received and is recognized exclusive of VAT and net of discounts relating to sales.

Cost of sales

Cost of sales comprises costs incurred to achieve revenue for the year. Cost comprises raw materials, consumables, direct labor costs and indirect production costs such as maintenance and depreciation, etc., as well as operation, administration and management of factories.

Research and development costs and government grants is included in cost of sales.

Research costs are always recognised in the Income Statement in step with the incurrance of such costs. Development costs include all costs not satisfying capitalization criteria, but incurred in connection with development, prototype construction and development of new business concepts.

Direct and indirect research and development incentives in terms of tax incentives and other grants and subsidy schemes for research and development. Grants are offset against research and development costs. Government grants are recognised when there is reasonable certainty that the conditions for such grants are satisfied and that they will be awarded.

Distribution expenses

Distribution expenses comprise costs in the form of salaries to sales and distribution staff, advertising and marketing expenses as well as operation of motor vehicles, depreciation, etc.

Administration expenses

Administration expenses comprise costs in form of salaries to administration staff and management, office expenses, operation of motor vehicles, depreciations etc.

Income from investments in subsidiaries

The item "Income from investments in subsidiaries" in the income statement includes the proportionate share of the profit for the year.

Financial income and expenses

Financial income and expenses are recognized in the income statement at the amounts relating to the financial year.

Tax on profit/loss for the year

Tax for the year consists of current tax for the year and changes in deferred tax for the year. The tax attributable to the profit for the year is recognized in the income statement, whereas the tax attributable to equity transactions is recognized directly in equity.

The Danish subsidiaries of the Group are liable for tax of the jointly taxed income, etc. of the Group. The total amount appears from the annual report of SKAKO A/S which is the administrative company of the joint taxation. The tax effect of the joint taxation is allocated to enterprises in proportion to their taxable incomes.

Balance Sheet**Intangible assets**

Development costs and costs relating to rights developed by the Company are recognized in the income statement as costs in the year of acquisition.

Software are measured at cost less accumulated depreciation and less any accumulated impairment losses.

Property, plant and equipment

Property, plant and equipment are measured at cost less accumulated depreciation and less any accumulated impairment losses.

Cost comprises the cost of acquisition and expenses directly related to the acquisition up until the time when the asset is ready for use.

Interest expenses on loans raised directly for financing the construction of property, plant and equipment are recognized in cost over the period of construction. All indirectly attributable borrowing expenses are recognized in the income statement.

Depreciation based on cost reduced by any residual value is calculated on a straight line basis over the expected useful lives of the assets, which are:

Plant and machinery	3-5 years
Other fixtures and fittings, tools and equipment	3-5 years
Leasehold improvements	3-5 years
Software	2-10 years

Depreciation period and residual value are reassessed annually.

Assets costing less than DKK 50,000 are expensed in the year of acquisition.

Impairment of fixed assets

The carrying amounts of intangible assets and property, plant and equipment are reviewed on an annual basis to determine whether there is any indication of impairment other than that expressed by amortization and depreciation.

If so, the asset is written down to its lower recoverable amount.

Investments in subsidiaries

Investments in subsidiaries are recognized and measured under the equity method.

The item in the balance sheet include the proportionate ownership share of the net asset value of the enterprises calculated on the basis of the fair values of identifiable net assets at the time of acquisition with deduction or addition of unrealized intercompany profits or losses and with addition of the remaining value of any increases in value and goodwill calculated at the time of acquisition of the enterprises.

The total net revaluation of investments in subsidiaries is transferred upon distribution of profit to "Reserve for net revaluation under the equity method" under equity. The reserve is reduced by dividend distributed to the Parent Company and adjusted for other equity movements.

Subsidiaries with a negative net asset value are recognized at DKK 0. Any legal or constructive obligation of the Parent Company to cover the negative balance of the enterprise is recognized in provisions.

Inventories

Inventories are measured at the lower of cost under the FIFO method and net realizable value.

The net realizable value of inventories is calculated at the amount expected to be generated by sale of the inventories in the process of normal operations with deduction of selling expenses. The net realizable value is determined allowing for marketability, obsolescence and development in expected selling price.

The cost of goods for resale, raw materials and consumables equals landed cost.

The cost of finished goods and work in progress comprises the cost of raw materials, consumables and direct labor with addition of indirect production costs. Indirect production costs comprise the cost of indirect materials and labor as well as maintenance and depreciation of the machinery, factory buildings and equipment used in the manufacturing process as well as costs of factory administration and management.

Receivables

Receivables are measured in the balance sheet at the lower of amortized cost and net realizable value, which corresponds to nominal value less provisions for bad debts.

Contract work in progress

Contract work in progress regarding service is measured at selling price of the work performed calculated on the basis of the stage of completion. The stage of completion is measured by the proportion that the contract expenses incurred to date bear to the estimated total contract expenses. Where it is probable that total contract expenses will exceed total revenues from a contract, the expected loss is recognized as an expense in the income statement.

Payments received on account are set off against the selling price. The individual contracts are classified as receivables when the net selling price is positive and as liabilities when the net selling price is negative.

Expenses relating to sales work and the winning of contracts are recognized in the income statement as incurred.

Prepayments

Prepayments comprise prepaid expenses concerning rent, insurance premiums, subscriptions and interest.

Provisions

Provisions are recognized when - in consequence of an event occurred before or on the balance sheet date - the Company has a legal or constructive obligation and it is probable that economic benefits must be given up to settle the obligation.

Other provisions include warranty obligations in respect of repair work within the warranty period. Provisions are measured and recognized based on experience with guarantee work.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities

Deferred income tax is measured using the balance sheet liability method in respect of temporary differences arising between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts for financial reporting purposes on the basis of the intended use of the asset and settlement of the liability, respectively.

Deferred tax assets are measured at the value at which the asset is expected to be realized, either by elimination in tax on future earnings or by set off against deferred tax liabilities within the same legal tax entity.

Deferred tax is measured on the basis of the tax rules and tax rates that will be effective under the legislation at the balance sheet date when the deferred tax is expected to crystallize as current tax. Any changes in deferred tax due to changes to tax rates are recognized in the income statement or in equity if the deferred tax relates to items recognized in equity.

Current tax receivables and liabilities

Current tax liabilities and receivables are recognized in the balance sheet as the expected taxable income for the year adjusted for tax on taxable incomes for prior years and tax paid on account. Extra payments and repayment under the on account taxation scheme are recognized in the income statement in financial income and expenses.

Financial debts

Credit lines to financial institutions and other debts are measured at amortized cost, substantially corresponding to nominal value.

Income statement 1 Jan 2016 - 31 Dec 2016

	Disclosure	2016 kr.	2015 kr.
Revenue		112,303,599	115,100,250
Cost of sales	1	-94,439,084	-91,530,569
Gross Result		17,864,515	23,569,681
Distribution costs		-9,843,844	-5,688,177
Administrative expenses		-8,278,222	-10,436,406
Other operating income		0	114,974
Profit (loss) from ordinary operating activities		-257,551	7,560,072
Income from investments in group enterprises		16,138,174	3,742,762
Other finance income from group enterprises		1,590,097	1,935,529
Other finance income		4,636	1,780,228
Finance expenses arising from group enterprises		-9,017	-226,420
Sundry finance expenses		-1,212,997	-577,461
Profit (loss) from ordinary activities before tax		16,253,342	14,214,710
Tax expense	2	1,043,107	-52,515
Profit (loss)		17,296,449	14,162,195

Balance sheet 31 December 2016

Assets

	Disclosure	2016 kr.	2015 kr.
Acquired intangible assets		4,999,933	170,683
Development projects in progress		485,737	560,522
Intangible assets	3	5,485,670	731,205
Plant and machinery		116,152	56,349
Property, plant and equipment	4	116,152	56,349
Investments in group enterprises		67,864,200	52,217,275
Receivables from group enterprises		10,938,682	0
Current deferred tax assets		11,656,853	11,977,317
Deposits		561,512	474,250
Investments	5	91,021,247	64,668,842
Total non-current assets		96,623,069	65,456,396
Raw materials and consumables		910,087	149,240
Work in progress		0	6,843,388
Manufactured goods and goods for resale		8,190,785	145,894
Inventories		9,100,872	7,138,522
Trade receivables		15,092,090	21,300,814
Contract work in progress	6	3,614,576	1,373,738
Receivables from group enterprises		45,044,572	49,789,734
Other receivables		1,026,522	3,129,938
Receivables		64,777,760	75,594,224
Cash and cash equivalents		69,807	933,030
Current assets		73,948,439	83,665,776
Total assets		170,571,508	149,122,172

Balance sheet 31 December 2016

Liabilities and equity

	Disclosure	2016 kr.	2015 kr.
Contributed capital	7	80,920,400	80,920,400
Other reserves		17,348,868	1,701,943
Retained earnings		20,356,071	19,094,666
Total equity		118,625,339	101,717,009
Other provisions		3,984,000	1,726,505
Provisions, gross		3,984,000	1,726,505
Debt to banks		5,489,789	12,407,663
Prepayments received for work in progress		8,095,359	11,383,401
Trade payables		15,806,115	8,781,000
Payables to group enterprises		8,710,115	3,115,741
Tax payables		0	48,606
Other payables, including tax payables, liabilities other than provisions		9,860,791	9,883,148
Lease commitments		0	59,099
Short-term liabilities other than provisions, gross		47,962,169	45,678,658
Liabilities other than provisions, gross		47,962,169	45,678,658
Liabilities and equity, gross		170,571,508	149,122,172

Statement of changes in equity 1 Jan 2016 - 31 Dec 2016

	Contributed capital	Reserve for net revaluation according to equity method	Retained earnings	Total
	kr.	kr.	kr.	kr.
Equity, beginning balance	80,920,400	1,701,943	19,094,666	101,717,009
Increase (decrease) of investments through net exchange differences [Equity]		-491,249		-491,249
Net adjustments of hedging instruments			103,130	103,130
Profit (Loss)		16,138,174	1,158,275	17,296,449
Equity, ending balance	80,920,400	17,348,868	20,356,071	118,625,339

Disclosures

1. Cost of sales

Personnel expenses	2016 DKK	2015 DKK
Wages and salaries	36.854.039	32.421.155
Contributions related to contribution plans	2.686.260	2.464.918
Other personnel expenses	616.721	1.502.401
	40.157.021	36.388.474

Personnel expenses are recognised in profit or loss as follows:

Cost of sales	29.065.058	25.915.333
Distribution expenses	3.277.076	2.960.823
Administrative expenses	7.814.887	7.512.318
	40.157.021	36.388.474

Average number of full time employees	59	56
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Employee elected Board members have received a fee of total 50.000 kr.

Government grant

The measurement and classification of government grants related to research and development is based on Management's assessment. The incentive schemes applied does not require positive taxable income and hence grants are offset against research and development costs.

Government grants amounts to 609.000 kr. (2015: 0 kr).

2. Tax expense

	2016 DKK	2015 DKK
Tax on profit for the year	1.043.107	52.515
Tax on profit for the year	1.043.107	52.515
To be specified as follows:		
Current tax on profit for the year	43.107	71.770
Adjustment of current tax, prior years	0	0
Change in deferred tax	1.000.000	-19.255
Adjustment of deferred tax, prior years	0	0
Impact of changes in corporate tax rates	0	0
Tax of profit for the year	1.043.107	52.515

3. Intangible assets

	2016 DKK	2015 DKK
Development projects in progress		
Cost 01.01.	560.522	0
Reclassification	-560.522	
Additions	485.737	560.522
Cost 31.12.	485.737	560.522
Depreciations 01.01.	0	0
Depreciations for the year	0	0
Depreciations 31.12.	0	0
Carrying amount 31.12.	485.737	560.522
Acquired intangible assets		
Cost 01.01.	11.813.797	11.813.797
Reclassification	560.522	0
Additions	4.488.016	0
Disposals	0	0
Cost 31.12.	16.862.335	11.813.797
Depreciations 01.01.	11.643.114	11.535.314
Disposals	0	0
Depreciations for the year	219.288	107.800
Depreciations 31.12.	11.862.402	11.643.114
Carrying amount 31.12.	4.999.933	170.683
Amortisations are recognised in profit or loss as follows:		
Cost of sales	153.502	75.460
Distribution expenses	54.822	26.950
Administrative expenses	10.964	5.390
	219.288	107.800

4. Property, plant and equipment

Tangible assets	2016 DKK	2015 DKK
Machinery		
Cost 01.01.	4.612.377	4.612.377
Additions	63.500	0
Cost 31.12.	4.675.877	4.612.377
Depreciations 01.01.	4.556.028	4.460.969
Depreciations for the year	61.640	95.059
Depreciations 31.12.	4.617.668	4.556.028
Carrying amount 31.12.	58.209	56.349
Fixtures and fittings, tools and equipment		
Cost 01.01.	4.824.050	4.824.050
Disposals	-473.747	0
Cost 31.12.	4.350.303	4.824.050
Depreciations 01.01.	4.824.050	4.824.050
Disposals	-473.747	0
Depreciations for the year	0	0
Depreciations 31.12.	4.350.303	4.824.050
Carrying amount 31.12	0	0
Leasehold improvements		
Cost 01.01.	3.703.993	3.703.993
Additions	77.258	0
Cost 31.12.	3.781.251	3.703.993
Depreciations 01.01.	3.703.993	3.703.993
Depreciations for the year	19.315	0
Depreciations 31.12.	3.723.308	3.703.993
Carrying amount 31.12.	57.943	0
Amortisations are recognised in profit or loss as follows:		
Cost of sales	56.669	66.541
Distribution expenses	20.239	23.765
Administrative expenses	4.048	4.753
	80.955	95.059

5. Investments

Shares in subsidiaries	2016 DKK	2015 DKK
Cost 01.01.	50.515.332	50.515.332
Additions	0	0
Disposals	0	0
Cost 31.12.	50.515.332	50.515.332
Adjustments 01.01.	1.701.942	-2.108.120
Result from shares in subsidiaries	16.138.174	3.742.762
Dividend distributions	0	-792.684
Effect of movement in exchange rates	-491.248	859.984
Adjustments 31.12.	17.348.868	1.701.942
Carrying amount 31.12.	67.864.200	52.217.274
Shares in subsidiaries includes:	Ownership percentage	
SKAKO Vibration A/S, Faaborg, Denmark	100%	
SKAKO Concrete, Inc., San Diego, USA	100%	
SKAKO GmbH, Haltern am See, Germany	100%	
Deferred tax	2016 DKK	2015 DKK
Deferred tax is recognised in the balance sheet as follows:		
Deferred tax assets	11.656.853	11.977.317
Deferred tax liabilities	0	0
Deferred tax net	11.656.853	11.977.317
Deferred tax assets:		
Intangible assets	-1.008.000	0
Property, plant and equipment	10.119.000	13.619.608
Inventories	0	0
Receivables	0	-3.746.122
Provisions	0	379.831
Tax losses	2.545.853	1.724.000
Other items	0	0
Total deferred tax assets	11.656.853	11.977.317
Deferred tax assets not recognised		
Tax losses	1.708.752	6.572.000

6. Contract work in progress

Contract work in progress	2016 DKK	2015 DKK
Total costs incurred	29.130.255	32.805.977
Profit recognised as income, net	10.846.290	10.051.089
Contract work in progress	39.976.545	42.857.066
Invoicing on account to customers	-44.457.339	-52.866.728
Net contract work in progress	-4.480.795	-10.009.662
Included as follows:		
Of which contract work in progress is stated under assets and prepayments for work in progress	3.614.576	1.373.738
	-8.095.359	-11.383.400
	-4.480.783	-10.009.662

7. Contributed capital

The share capital consist of 1.618.408 shares of 50 DKK. The shares are not divided in share classes.

Share capital end 2016, DKK	80.920.400
Share capital end 2015, DKK	80.920.400
Share capital end 2014, DKK	80.920.400
Share capital end 2013, DKK	90.920.400
Share capital end 2012, DKK	90.920.400

8. Disclosure of contingent liabilities

Contingent liabilities

The company's leasing obligations for operational leasing amount to 3.4 million DKK (2015: 1.7 million DKK).

The company's primary financial institution has provided a guarantee for consignments and prepayments of a total of 14.2 million DKK. (2015: 6.8 million DKK).

As security for SKAKO A/S's and SKAKO Vibration A/S's outstanding account in relation to its primary financial institution the company has provided an unlimited, joint and several suretyship. Towards the company's primary financial institution a company deposit of 50 million DKK has been provided with deposit in unsecured claims, stocks, tangible assets and intangible rights. The company deposit also provides a security for SKAKO Vibration A/S and SKAKO A/S.

The Danish subsidiaries of the Group are liable for tax of the jointly taxed income, etc. of the Group. The total amount appears from the annual report of SKAKO A/S which is the administrative company of the joint taxation.

9. Disclosure of ownership

Related parties

SKAKO A/S, Faaborg, 100% ownership, is the only related party with a controlling interest. Related parties with significant influence are the Company's Executive Board, Board of Directors and their related parties.

Furthermore, related parties are companies in which the above persons have significant interests. Transactions with related parties are only disclosed if they have not been in accordance with the arm's length principle. All transactions have been on arm's length conditions.

The company's financial statements is included in the ultimate Parent company's consolidated financial statements. The ultimate Parent company is SKAKO A/S, Bygmestervej 2, 5600 Faaborg, Denmark, CVR 36440414.

10. Proposed distribution of results

	2016	2015
	kr.	kr.
Proposed dividend recognised in equity	13,000,000	0
Reserve for net revaluation according to equity method	16,138,174	1,701,943
Retained earnings	-11,841,725	12,460,252
Gross	17,296,449	14,162,195